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SYNTHESIS OF NEW PROPHYLACTIC ANTIKADIATION DRUGS
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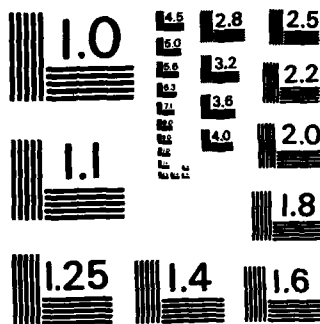
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SYNTHESIS OF NEW PROPHYLACTIC ANTIRADIATION DRUGS

Progress Report No. 1

By

Ludwig Bauer, Ph.D.

August 1980

(For the period 1 March 1980-31 July 1980)

Supported by

US Army Medical Research and Development Command
Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21701

Contract No. DAMD17-79-C-9146

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER Progress Report No. 1	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A121289	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) SYNTHESIS OF NEW PROPHYLACTIC ANTIRADIATION DRUGS		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Progress Report 1 March 1980-31 July 1980
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) Ludwig Bauer		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DAMD17-79-C-9146
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS University of Illinois at the Medical Center Chicago, IL 60680		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 62734A.3M162734A875.AB.081
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS US Army Medical Research and Development Command Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21701		12. REPORT DATE August 1980
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 14
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Synthesis of 1,3-di(ω-aminoalkyl)adamantanes, and their 2-mercaptoacetamidines.		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The synthesis of 1,3-di(2-aminoethyl)adamantane is described. Attempts to convert this diamine to the corresponding 1,3-bis-(2-mercaptomethylcarboxamide)ethyl adamantane are delineated.		

Summary

The synthesis of new mercaptoacetamidines, $\text{HSCH}_2\text{C}(=\text{NH})\text{NHR}$, and derivatives, as potential antiradiation drugs, has been initiated. The initial series of compounds is based on 1,3-disubstituted ω -aminoalkyladamantanes. Starting from the known 1,3-adamantanediacetic acid, the corresponding 1,3-di-(2-aminoethyl)adamantane was prepared. Using this diamine as the amino component, the bis Bunte Salt type $\text{RNH}-\text{C}(=\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^-$ was synthesized where R is part of the 1,3-disubstituted adamantane system. Further work is planned to reach the target compounds which will be submitted for testing at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Foreword:

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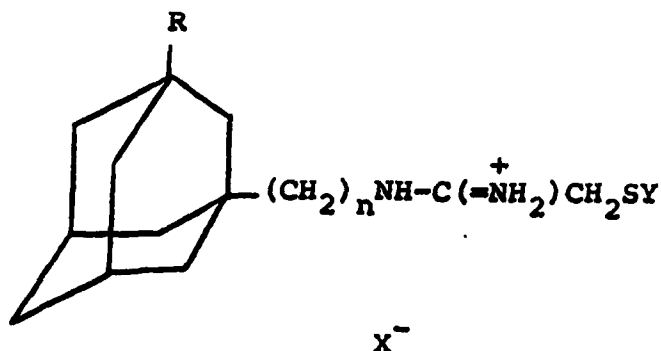
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Introduction

This report describes the initial work carried out between March 1, and July 31, 1980 on the synthesis of some 1,3-disubstituted adamantane derivatives of general structure, 1, as potential new antiradiation drugs.



1

The work concentrated on the procurement of suitable starting materials needed for the synthesis of 1,3-di(aminomethyl) and 1,3-di(aminoethyl)adamantanes, 7 and 14, respectively. These diamines are essential ingredients for the preparation of the α -chloroacetamidinium salts and then the corresponding Bunte salts. Subsequent conversions of the Bunte salts to a thiol and a disulfide are indicated. Schemes I and II summarize our efforts for the 1,3-di(aminomethyl) and 1,3-di(aminoethyl)adamantane series. The reactions which are yet to be carried out, carry the words "projected" under the arrows.

At this point it has been possible for us to convert 1-bromoadamantane, 2, to 1,3-adamantanedicarboxylic acid, 5, using literature procedures. The acid was converted to the corresponding diamide, 6 which was reduced to the diamine, 7. The overall yield

from 2-7 needs improvement. A particularly poor yield reaction was the acid-catalyzed disproportionation of 1-adamantanol, 3 to 1,3-adamantanediol, 4. Since the homologous diacetamide, 13, was available in better yield, we shall explore the Hofmann degradation route of 13 to 7.

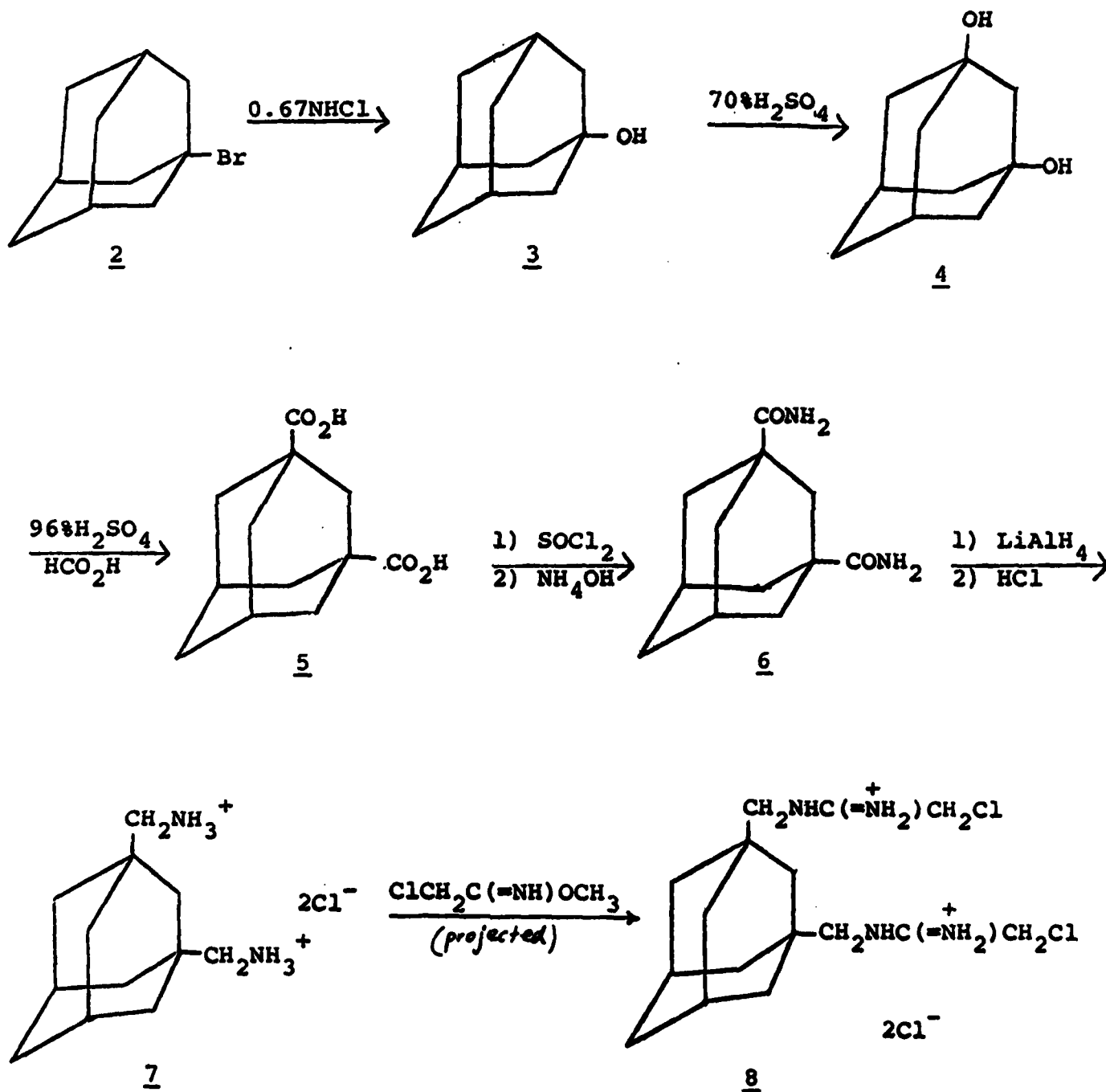
A large effort was expended in starting the synthesis from the available 1,3-adamantanediadicetic acid, 12. The preparation of 12 from 1-bromoadamantane and 1,1-dichloroethene and sulfuric acid proceeded in 70% yield. The diamide, 13 was prepared in 50% from the dicarboxylic acid, 12. Reduction of 13 to 14 proceeded in 50%. The diamine readily yielded the corresponding α -chloroacetamidinium chloride, 15 (90%). Further reaction with sodium thiosulfate converted 15 to the Bunte salt, 16, in 90% yield. We are presently scaling up the preparations in order to carry out experiments leading to such target compounds as 17 and 18. Work will also continue on the corresponding "methylamine" series, Scheme I, leading to 10 and 11.

Table I lists the compounds in hand,

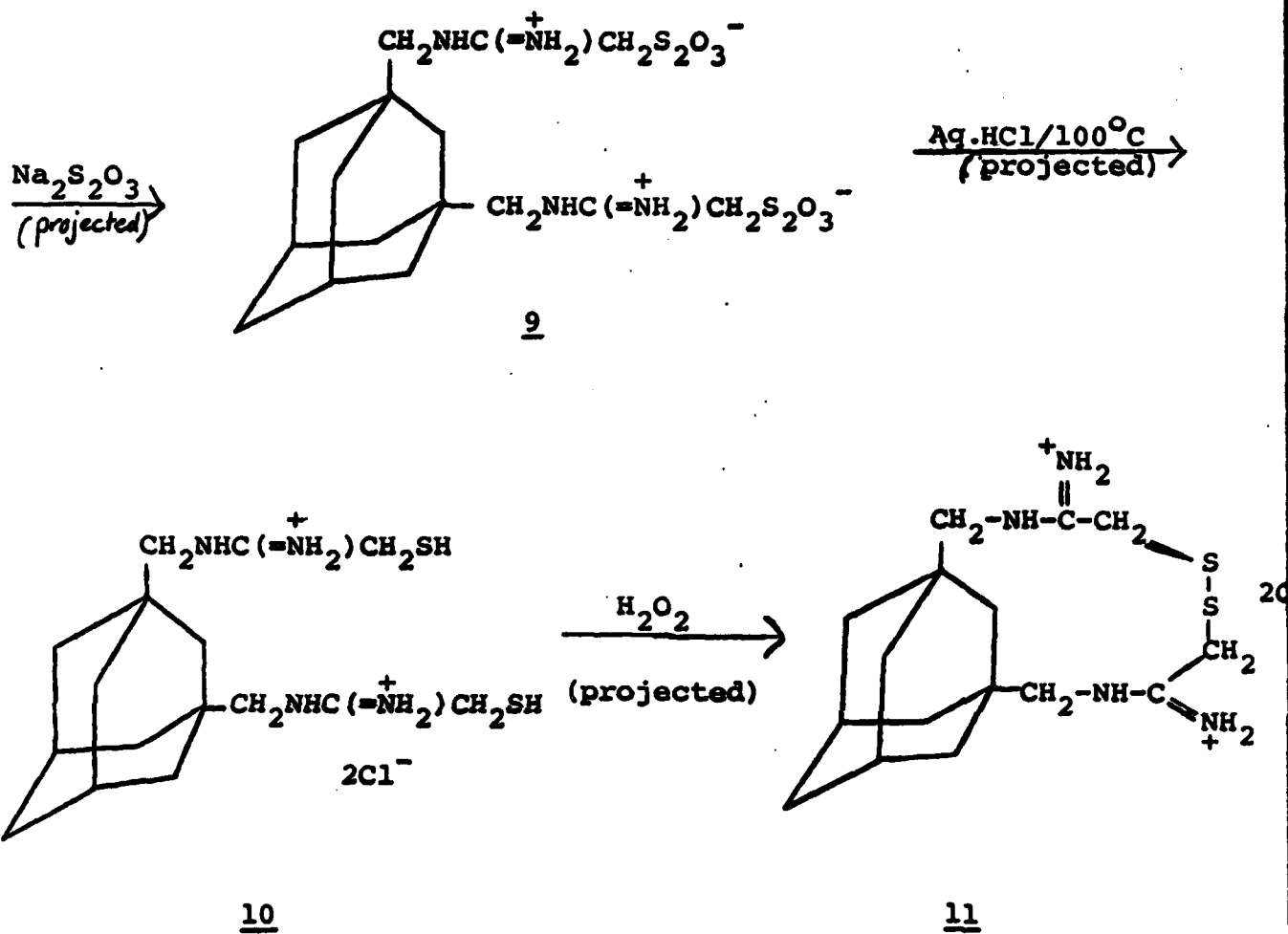
Submission of Compounds

It is projected that some 3 to 6 compounds (2 to 5 g each) will be submitted prior to the end of the contract year, early 1981.

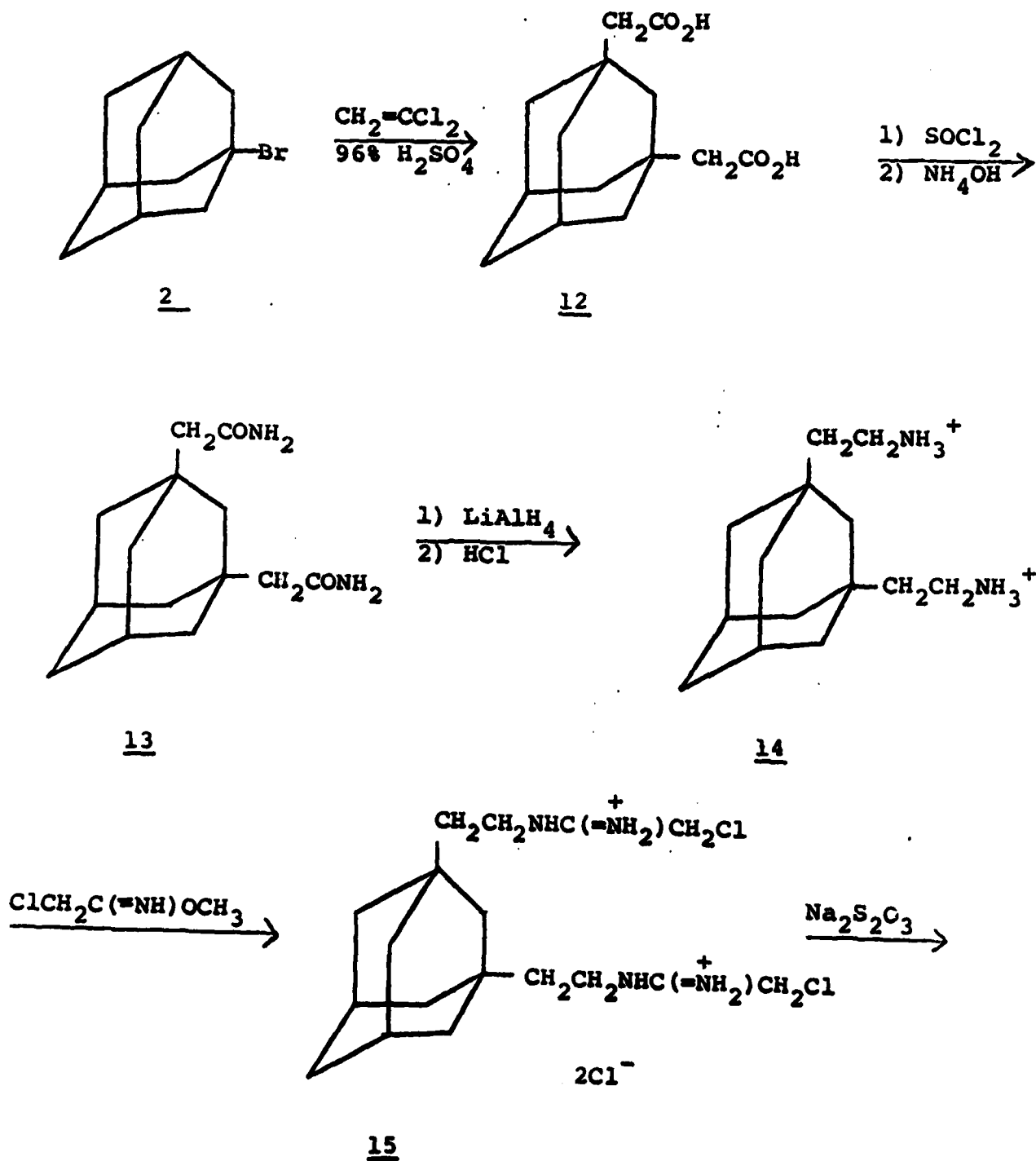
Scheme I : Synthesis of 1,3-di(Aminomethyl)adamantane
and Related Amidino Derivatives



Scheme I , cont'd:



Scheme II: Synthesis of 1,3-di(Aminoethyl)adamantane
and Related Amidine Derivatives



Scheme II, cont'd:

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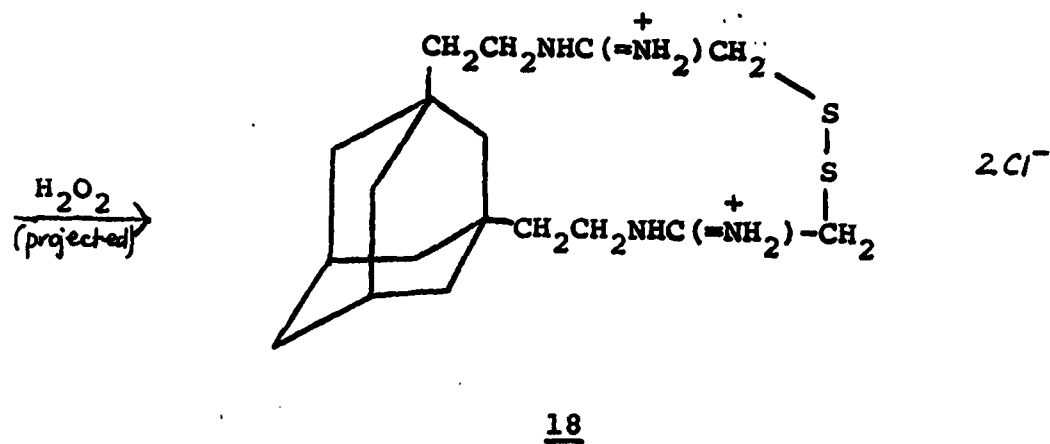
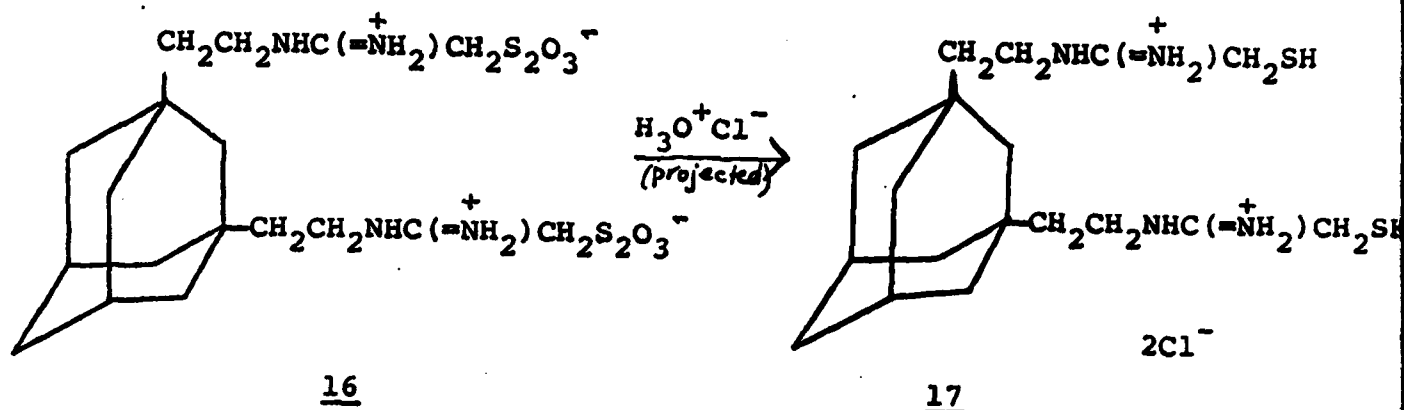


TABLE I: Adamantane Derivatives Synthesized Thus Far

Compound No. (Schemes I and II)	Yield, %	m.p., °C	Lit. m.p. °C	Solvent for Crystallization	Ref.
<u>3</u>	90	282-284 (sealed tube)	283-285	Water	1
<u>4</u>	25	320-325	325-330	EtOAc-EtOH (9:1)	2
<u>5</u>	40	275-278	276-278	MeOH-Water	3
<u>6</u>	40	253-255	255	EtOH	5
<u>7</u>	60	356-359 (dec)	>300	MeOH-Water	6
<u>12</u>	70	228-230	234-236	MeOH-Water	6
<u>13</u>	50	181-183	181.5-183	THF-EtOH (4:1)	6
<u>14</u>	50	410-414 (dec) (sealed tube)	new	EtOH-Water	-
<u>15</u>	90	238-240 (dec)	new	EtOH-Water	-
<u>16</u>	95	210-212 (dec)	new	EtOH-Water	-

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Melting points were determined on a Thomas Hoover Unimelt apparatus up to 240°C, and over 240°C on a Mel-Temp apparatus and are uncorrected. Microanalyses were performed by Micro-Tech Laboratories, Skokie, Illinois. ¹H Nmr spectra were obtained on a Varian T60A spectrometer equipped with a Nicolet TT-7 Fourier Transform Accessory. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (δ) downfield from tetramethylsilane as internal standard. The abbreviations s, d, t and m refer to singlet, doublet, triplet, and multiplet. Mass spectra were obtained by Mr. Richard Dvorak using a Hitachi Perkin-Elmer RMU-D6 single focusing mass spectrometer. Spectra were recorded at 70 eV. Relative abundances are reported in general for fragments over 5% of the base peak.

Thin layer chromatographs (tlc) were developed on 8 x 4 cm slides coated with silica gel and a fluorescent indicator (Eastman Chromagram Sheet 6060). Spots were visualized by UV light and/or exposure to iodine vapor. The general statement on the removal of solvents in vacuo implies that low boiling solvents were removed in a rotary flash evaporator between 40-90°C at 20-30 Torr.

Synthesis of Starting Material by Literature Methods

1-Adamantanol was prepared in 90% yield by the hydrochloric acid catalyzed hydrolysis of 1-bromoadamantane (1).

1,3-Adamantanediol was prepared by the method of Geluk and Schlaturan (2). It involved the disproportionation of 1-adamantanol by 70% sulfuric acid into 1,3-adamantanediol and adamantane. The yield of the diol was 25% and one of the experimental problems was

to separate the starting alcohol from the required diol.

1,3-Adamantanedicarboxylic acid was synthesized in 40% by reacting the corresponding diol with formic acid in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid (3,4). The dicarboxylic acid was converted to the corresponding diamide by reacting the acid with thionyl chloride to form the bis-acid chloride, followed by the addition of ammonia (5).

Reduction of 1,3-adamantanedicarboxamide with lithium aluminum hydride furnished 1,3-di(aminomethyl)adamantane (6).

The literature method was also utilized to synthesize 1,3-adamantanediactic acid. The reaction of 1-bromoadamantane with 1,1-dichloroethene and conc. sulfuric acid were the reagents for this preparation (6). The corresponding diamide became available through the standard preparation, namely, first thionyl chloride, then ammonia.

Synthesis of new compounds are described in detail.

1,3-Di(ω -aminoethyl)adamantane Dihydrochloride, 14: 1,3-Adamantanediacetamide, 13: (1.90 g, 0.0076 mole) was added to a suspension of LiAlH_4 (1.73 g, 0.046 mole) in ether (80 ml). The mixture was refluxed for 24 hours, and then, excess LiAlH_4 destroyed by the careful addition of ice-water. The mixture was filtered and the insoluble precipitate washed with ether (3 x 50 ml). The filtrate was separated and the aqueous layer extracted with ether (3 x 50 ml). All ether solutions were combined, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to dryness. The resultant oil was dissolved in methanol (20 ml), and reacted with conc. hydrochloric acid (4 ml). Solvents were removed in vacuo

and the salt recrystallized from ethanol-water. It weighed 1.11 g (50%), mp, 410-414° (dec.) in sealed tube. Its ¹H nmr spectrum [(CD₃)₂SO] should signals at δ 8.07 (broad s, 6H, NH₃⁺ protons), 2.74 (broad m, 4H, CH₂N), 1.98 (broad s, 2H, bridgehead protons), 1.53 (s, 4H, CH₂CH₂N), 1.36, 1.21 (two broad s, 12H, CH₂'s in ring). Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₂₈N₂Cl₂: C, 56.89; H, 9.48; N, 9.48. Found: C, 56.57; H, 9.39; N, 9.33.

Synthesis of 15. A solution of chloroacetonitrile (0.6 g, 0.008 mole) in methanol (8 ml) containing sodium methoxide (0.043 g, 0.0008 mole) was stirred at room temp. for 35 minutes. The amine hydrochloride, 14 (0.9 g, 0.0031 mole) in methanol (8 ml) was added. The pH of the mixture was adjusted to pH of 4 with a methanolic hydrogen chloride solution. After 40 minutes, solvents were removed in vacuo and the solid recrystallized from ethanol-water. The product (1.24 g, 90%) melted at 238-240°C(dec.), ¹H nmr [(CD₃)₂SO], δ 10.46, 9.73, 9.33 (broad singlets, 6H amidinium protons), 4.53 (s, 4H, CH₂Cl), 3.31 (broad m, 4H, CH₂N), 1.99 (broad s, 2H, bridgehead proton) 1.43 (broad s, 6H, CH₂'s in ring). Anal. pending.

Synthesis of 16. To a solution of 15 (0.445 g, 0.001mole) in methanol (7 ml) was added a solution of sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate (0.498 g) in methanol (7 ml) and water (1.3 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The precipitate was filtered, washed well with water. Recrystallization from methanol-water afforded the Bunte salt as a colorless solid (0.462 g, 95%), mp 210-212°C (dec.); ¹H nmr spectra in [(CD₃)₂SO] δ 8.93 (broad s, 6H, NH's) 3.85 (s, 4H, CH₂S), 3.11 (broad m, 4H, CH₂N), 2.00 (broad s, 2H, bridgehead protons), 1.43, 1.26 (broad s, 16H, all other CH₂'s). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₃₂N₄O₆S₄: C, 40.91, H, 6.10, N, 10.60. Found: C, 40.94; H, 6.10; N, 10.58.

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